

STABILITY OF PARTITIONED IMEX METHODS FOR SYSTEMS OF EVOLUTION EQUATIONS WITH SKEW-SYMMETRIC COUPLING [†]

CATALIN TRENCHEA*

Key words. IMEX partitioned methods, CNLF, BDF2, Stokes-Darcy coupling

Abstract. Stability is proven for an implicit-explicit, second order, two step method for uncoupling a system of two evolution equations with exactly skew symmetric coupling. The form of the coupling studied arises in spatial discretizations of the Stokes-Darcy problem. The method proposed is an interpolation of the Crank-Nicolson Leap Frog (CNLF) combination with the BDF2-AB2 combination, being stable under the time step condition suggested by linear stability theory for the Leap-Frog scheme and BDF2-AB2.

We analyze and prove the stability of a second order IMEX method for uncoupling two evolution equations with exactly skew symmetric coupling:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} + A_1 u + C\phi &= f(t), \text{ for } t > 0 \text{ and } u(0) = u_0 \\ \frac{d\phi}{dt} + A_2 \phi - C^T u &= g(t), \text{ for } t > 0 \text{ and } \phi(0) = \phi_0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

This problem occurs, for example, after spatial discretization of the evolutionary Stokes-Darcy problem (e.g. [1, 4] and references therein). Here $u : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$, $\phi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^M$, and f, g, u_0, ϕ_0 and the matrices $A_{1/2}, C$ have compatible dimensions (and in particular C is $N \times M$). Note especially the exactly skew symmetric coupling linking the two equations. We assume that **the A_i are SPD**. The analysis extends to the case of A_i non-symmetric with positive definite symmetric part or even nonlinear with $\langle A(v), v \rangle \geq Const \cdot |v|^2$. The case where $A_{1/2}$ are exactly skew symmetric, relevant to wave propagation problems with both fast and slow waves, is treated in Remark 2. In Theorem 1 we show that the *quantities of interest* for uncoupling system (1) are the following

$$\lambda_{\max}(C^T C), \quad \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min}(A_i)\}.$$

With superscript denoting the time step number, consider the three level θ -method [2]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(2\theta - \frac{1}{2})u^{n+1} + (-4\theta + 2)u^n + (2\theta - \frac{3}{2})u^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + A_1(\theta u^{n+1} + (1 - \theta)u^{n-1}) \\ + C(2\theta\phi^n + (-2\theta + 1)\phi^{n-1}) = f^{n+2\theta-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(2\theta - \frac{1}{2})\phi^{n+1} + (-4\theta + 2)\phi^n + (2\theta - \frac{3}{2})\phi^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + A_2(\theta\phi^{n+1} + (1 - \theta)\phi^{n-1}) \\ - C^T(2\theta u^n + (-2\theta + 1)u^{n-1}) = g^{n+2\theta-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $\theta \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, and u^1, ϕ^1 are computed with a second order method. When $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$, one obtains the Crank-Nicolson Leap Frog (CNLF) method

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u^{n+1} - u^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} + A_1 \frac{u^{n+1} + u^{n-1}}{2} + C\phi^n = f^n, \\ \frac{\phi^{n+1} - \phi^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} + A_2 \frac{\phi^{n+1} + \phi^{n-1}}{2} - C^T u^n = g^n, \end{aligned}$$

while $\theta = 1$ gives the BDF2-AB2 method

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\frac{3}{2}u^{n+1} - 2u^n + \frac{1}{2}u^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + A_1 u^{n+1} + C(2\phi^n - \phi^{n-1}) = f^{n+1}, \\ \frac{\frac{3}{2}\phi^{n+1} - 2\phi^n + \frac{1}{2}\phi^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + A_2 \phi^{n+1} - C^T(2u^n - u^{n-1}) = g^{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

*Department of Mathematics, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, USA, Email: trenchea@pitt.edu. Partially supported by Air Force grant FA 9550-09-1-0058.

[†]This is an expanded version, containing supplementary material, of a report with the same title.

REMARK 1. The system (2)-(3) can be rewritten as CNLF in variables u^n, ϕ^n , corrected with a first-order scheme (Crank-Nicolson-lagged) for the errors $e^n = u^n - u^{n-1}, \varphi^n = \phi^n - \phi^{n-1}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u^{n+1}-u^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} + A_1 \frac{u^{n+1}+u^{n-1}}{2} + C\phi^n + (2\theta-1) \left[\frac{e^{n+1}-e^n}{\Delta t} + A_1 \frac{e^{n+1}+e^n}{2} + C\varphi^n \right] &= f^{n+2\theta-1}, \\ \frac{\phi^{n+1}-\phi^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} + A_2 \frac{\phi^{n+1}+\phi^{n-1}}{2} - C^T u^n + (2\theta-1) \left[\frac{\varphi^{n+1}-\varphi^n}{\Delta t} + A_2 \frac{\varphi^{n+1}+\varphi^n}{2} - C^T u^n \right] &= g^{n+2\theta-1}. \end{aligned}$$

This “modification” of CNLF introduces the numerical dissipation term

$$(2\theta-1)((2\theta-1) \min_{i=1,2} \lambda_{\min}(A_i) - \Delta t \theta^2 \lambda_{\max}(C^T C)) \sum_{n=3}^{N-2} (\|u^n\|^2 + \|\phi^n\|^2).$$

Since the stability region of LF is the interval $-1 < \text{Im}(z) < +1$, from the scalar case we expect a stability restriction of the form $\Delta t \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)} \leq 1$. (Sufficiency in the non-commutative case for CNLF was proven only recently in [4].) For vectors of the same length, we denote the usual euclidean inner product and norm by $\langle u, v \rangle = u^T v, |\phi|^2 = \langle \phi, \phi \rangle$, and the weighted norms by $|u|_{A_1}^2 = u^T A_1 u, |\phi|_{A_2}^2 = \phi^T A_2 \phi$.

Let denote

$$\Lambda = \theta(2\theta-1) \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min} A_i\} - \theta(1-\theta) \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)}.$$

THEOREM 1. theorem Assume that the time-step Δt satisfies the following:

$$\Delta t \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)}}, \quad \text{if } \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \quad (4)$$

$$\Delta t \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\Lambda + \sqrt{\Lambda^2 + 4\theta^2(2\theta-1)\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)\nu}}{2\theta^2(2\theta-1)\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)}, \frac{(2\theta-1) \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min}(A_i)\}}{\theta^2 \lambda_{\max}(C^T C)} \right\}, \quad (5)$$

if $\theta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1]$. For the θ -family of IMEX methods (2)-(3) the following energy estimate holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\nu}{\Delta t} + \theta(2\theta-1) \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min}(A_i)\} - \theta(1-\theta) \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)} - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)\Delta t \right) \times \\ & \quad \times (\|u^{N+1}\|^2 + \|u^N\|^2 + \|\phi^{N+1}\|^2 + \|\phi^N\|^2) \\ & + ((2\theta-1)^2 \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min}(A_i)\} - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)\Delta t) \sum_{n=3}^{N-1} (\|u^n\|^2 + \|\phi^n\|^2) \\ & + \theta(1-\theta) \sum_{n=1}^N (\|u^{n+1} + u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^{n+1} + \phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2) \\ & \leq -\frac{2\theta-1}{4\Delta t} (\|u^2 - 2u^1 + u^0\|^2 + \|\phi^2 - 2\phi^1 + \phi^0\|^2) - \theta(2\theta-1) (\|u^2\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^2\|_{A_2}^2) \\ & \quad + (1-\theta)(2\theta-1) (\|u^1\|_{A_1}^2 + \|u^0\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^2\|_{A_2}^2 + \|\phi^0\|_{A_2}^2) \\ & \quad - 2\theta(1-\theta) (\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) - \theta(1-2\theta) (\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle) \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{\Delta t} (\|(u^1, u^0)\|_G^2 + \|(\phi^1, \phi^0)\|_G^2) \\ & \quad + \sum_{n=1}^N (\langle f^{n+1}, \theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1} \rangle + \langle g^{n+1}, \theta \phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1} \rangle), \end{aligned}$$

where $\nu \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]$ is defined in (6).

COROLLARY 0.1. For $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ (CNLF), the method is stable if

$$\Delta t \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_{\max} C^T C}},$$

while for $\theta = 1$ (BDF2-AB2), the method is stable provided

$$\Delta t \leq \frac{\min_{i=1,2} \lambda_{\min}(A_i)}{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)}.$$

REMARK 2. In the case when $A_{1,2}$ are skew-symmetric, for $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ (CNLF) the method is stable. For $\theta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, stability is less clear. It includes dissipation terms, which, while possibly large, do not seem to control the coupling terms (see [4]).

LEMMA 0.2 (**G-stability**). There exists a positive definite matrix [3]

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 2\theta^2 - \theta + \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{(2\theta-1)^2}{2} \\ -\frac{(2\theta-1)^2}{2} & 2\theta^2 - 3\theta + \frac{5}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \theta \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1], \quad \text{such that}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta t} \langle (2\theta - \frac{1}{2})u^{n+1} + (-4\theta + 2)u^n + (2\theta - \frac{3}{2})u^{n-1}, \theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n+1} \rangle$$

$$= \|(u^{n+1}, u^n)\|_G^2 - \|(u^n, u^{n-1})\|_G^2 + \frac{2\theta-1}{4} \|u^{n+1} - 2u^n + u^{n-1}\|^2.$$

LEMMA 0.3. $\|(u^{n+1}, u^n)\|_G^2 = \nu(\|u^{n+1}\|^2 + \|u^n\|^2) + \|au^{n+1} + bu^n\|^2$, where

$$\nu = \frac{1}{16(2\theta^2 - 3\theta + \frac{5}{4})} \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}], \quad (6)$$

$$a = -\sqrt{\frac{2\theta-1}{2}(\sqrt{1+(2\theta-1)^2}+1)}, \quad b = \sqrt{\frac{2\theta-1}{2}(\sqrt{1+(2\theta-1)^2}-1)}.$$

Proof of Theorem 1. The proof is based on energy type estimates. First, multiply (2) by $\theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1}$ and (3) by $\theta \phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1}$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left(\|(u^{n+1}, u^n)\|_G^2 - \|(u^n, u^{n-1})\|_G^2 \right) + \frac{2\theta-1}{4\Delta t} \|u^{n+1} - 2u^n + u^{n-1}\|^2 \\ & + \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left(\|(\phi^{n+1}, \phi^n)\|_G^2 - \|(\phi^n, \phi^{n-1})\|_G^2 \right) + \frac{2\theta-1}{4\Delta t} \|\phi^{n+1} - 2\phi^n + \phi^{n-1}\|^2 \\ & + \|\theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\theta \phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2 \\ & + \langle C(2\theta \phi^n + (-2\theta+1)\phi^{n-1}), \theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1} \rangle \\ & - \langle C^T(2\theta u^n + (-2\theta+1)u^{n-1}), \theta \phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1} \rangle \\ & = \langle f^{n+1}, \theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1} \rangle + \langle g^{n+1}, \theta \phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1} \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

which by summation from $n = 1$ to N yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Delta t} (\|(u^{N+1}, u^N)\|_G^2 + \|(\phi^{N+1}, \phi^N)\|_G^2) \\ & + \frac{2\theta-1}{4\Delta t} \sum_{n=1}^N (\|u^{n+1} - 2u^n + u^{n-1}\|^2 + \|\phi^{n+1} - 2\phi^n + \phi^{n-1}\|^2) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{n=1}^N (\|\theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\theta\phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& + \sum_{n=1}^N (\langle C(2\theta\phi^n + (1-2\theta)\phi^{n-1}), \theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1} \rangle \\
& \quad - \langle C^T(2\theta u^n + (1-2\theta)u^{n-1}), \theta\phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1} \rangle) \\
& = \frac{1}{\Delta t} (\|(u^1, u^0)\|_G^2 + \|(\phi^1, \phi^0)\|_G^2) \\
& + \sum_{n=1}^N (\langle f^{n+1}, \theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1} \rangle + \langle g^{n+1}, \theta\phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1} \rangle).
\end{aligned}$$

LEMMA 0.4. *The contribution of the dissipative terms to the energy equation is*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^N (\|\theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\theta\phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& = \theta(2\theta - 1)(\|u^{N+1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^{N+1}\|_{A_2}^2 + \|u^N\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^N\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& \quad + (2\theta - 1)^2 \sum_{n=2}^{N-1} (\|u^n\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^n\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& \quad - (1-\theta)(2\theta - 1)(\|u^1\|_{A_1}^2 + \|u^0\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^1\|_{A_2}^2 + \|\phi^0\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& \quad + \theta(1-\theta) \sum_{n=1}^N (\|u^{n+1} + u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^{n+1} + \phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2).
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Proof. Using the polarized identity, the dissipative terms can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\theta\phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2 \\
& = \theta(2\theta - 1)(\|u^{n+1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^{n+1}\|_{A_2}^2) + \theta(1-\theta)(\|u^{n+1} + u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^{n+1} + \phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& \quad - (1-\theta)(2\theta - 1)(\|u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2)
\end{aligned}$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^N (\|\theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\theta\phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& = \theta(2\theta - 1)(\|u^{N+1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^{N+1}\|_{A_2}^2 + \|u^N\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^N\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& \quad + (2\theta - 1)^2 \sum_{n=2}^{N-1} (\|u^n\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^n\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& \quad - (1-\theta)(2\theta - 1)(\|u^1\|_{A_1}^2 + \|u^0\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^1\|_{A_2}^2 + \|\phi^0\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& \quad + \theta(1-\theta) \sum_{n=1}^N (\|u^{n+1} + u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^{n+1} + \phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2)
\end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof. \square

LEMMA 0.5. *The contribution of the coupling terms to the energy equation is*

$$\sum_{n=1}^N (\langle C(2\theta\phi^n + (1-2\theta)\phi^{n-1}), \theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1} \rangle) \tag{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\langle C^T(2\theta u^n + (1-2\theta)u^{n-1}), \theta\phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1} \rangle \\
\geq & \left(-\theta(1-\theta)\sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)} - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\Delta t\lambda_{\max}(C^T C) \right) \times \\
& \times \left(\|u^{N+1}\|^2 + \|\phi^{N+1}\|^2 + \|u^N\|^2 + \|\phi^N\|^2 \right) \\
& - \frac{2\theta-1}{4\Delta t} \sum_{n=2}^N (\|\phi^{n+1} - 2\phi^n + \phi^{n-1}\|^2 + \|u^{n+1} - 2u^n + u^{n-1}\|^2) \\
& - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\Delta t\lambda_{\max}(C^T C) \sum_{n=3}^{N-1} (\|u^n\|^2 + \|\phi^n\|^2) \\
& + 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle).
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. We note that the coupling terms can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle C(2\theta\phi^n + (-2\theta+1)\phi^{n-1}), \theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1} \rangle \\
& - \langle C^T(2\theta u^n + (-2\theta+1)u^{n-1}), \theta\phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1} \rangle \\
= & 2\theta^2(\langle C\phi^n, u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^n, \phi^{n+1} \rangle) + 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^n, u^{n-1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^n, \phi^{n-1} \rangle) \\
& + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^{n-1}, u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^{n-1}, \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
& + (1-2\theta)(1-\theta) \underbrace{(\langle C\phi^{n-1}, u^{n-1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^{n-1}, \phi^{n-1} \rangle)}_{=0}.
\end{aligned}$$

Sum the coupling terms from $n = 1$ to N and rearrange to obtain after some calculations

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\theta^2(\langle C\phi^N, u^{N+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^N, \phi^{N+1} \rangle) + 2\theta(2\theta-1) \sum_{n=2}^{N-1} (\langle C\phi^n, u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^n, \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
& + 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta) \sum_{n=1}^N (\langle C\phi^{n-1}, u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^{n-1}, \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
= & 2\theta^2(\langle C\phi^N, u^{N+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^N, \phi^{N+1} \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^{N-1}, u^{N+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^{N-1}, \phi^{N+1} \rangle) \\
& + 2\theta(2\theta-1) \sum_{n=2}^{N-1} (\langle C\phi^n, u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^n, \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
& + 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta) \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} (\langle C\phi^{n-1}, u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^{n-1}, \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
= & 2\theta^2(\langle C\phi^N, u^{N+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^N, \phi^{N+1} \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^{N-1}, u^{N+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^{N-1}, \phi^{N+1} \rangle) \\
& + 2\theta(2\theta-1) \sum_{n=2}^{N-1} (\langle C\phi^n, u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^n, \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
& + 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta) \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} (\langle C\phi^{n-1}, u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^{n-1}, \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
= & 2\theta^2(\langle C\phi^N, u^{N+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^N, \phi^{N+1} \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^{N-1}, u^{N+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^{N-1}, \phi^{N+1} \rangle) \\
& + \theta(2\theta-1) \sum_{n=2}^{N-1} (\langle C(2\phi^n - \phi^{n-1}), u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T(2u^n - u^{n-1}), \phi^{n+1} \rangle)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle) \\
= & 2\theta^2(\langle C\phi^N, u^{N+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^N, \phi^{N+1} \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^{N-1}, u^{N+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^{N-1}, \phi^{N+1} \rangle) \\
& + \theta(2\theta-1) \sum_{n=2}^{N-1} (\langle C(-\phi^{n+1} + 2\phi^n - \phi^{n-1}), u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T(-u^{n+1} + 2u^n - u^{n-1}), \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
& + 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle) \\
= & \langle C \underbrace{(2\theta^2\phi^N + \theta(1-2\theta)\phi^{N-1})}_{=2\theta(1-\theta)\phi^N - 2\theta(1-2\theta)\phi^N + \theta(1-2\theta)\phi^{N-1}}, u^{N+1} \rangle - \langle C^T \underbrace{(2\theta^2 u^N + \theta(1-2\theta)u^{N-1})}_{=2\theta(1-\theta)u^N - 2\theta(1-2\theta)u^N + \theta(1-2\theta)u^{N-1}}, \phi^{N+1} \rangle \\
& + \theta(2\theta-1) \sum_{n=2}^{N-1} (\langle C(-\phi^{n+1} + 2\phi^n - \phi^{n-1}), u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T(-u^{n+1} + 2u^n - u^{n-1}), \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
& + 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle). \\
= & \langle C(2\theta(1-\theta)\phi^N - 2\theta(1-2\theta)\phi^N + \theta(1-2\theta)\phi^{N-1}), u^{N+1} \rangle \\
& - \langle C^T(2\theta(1-\theta)u^N - 2\theta(1-2\theta)u^N + \theta(1-2\theta)u^{N-1}), \phi^{N+1} \rangle \\
& + \theta(2\theta-1) \sum_{n=2}^{N-1} (\langle C(-\phi^{n+1} + 2\phi^n - \phi^{n-1}), u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T(-u^{n+1} + 2u^n - u^{n-1}), \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
& + 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle) \\
= & \theta(1-2\theta)\langle C(-2\phi^N + \phi^{N-1}), u^{N+1} \rangle - \theta(1-2\theta)\langle C^T(-2u^N + u^{N-1}), \phi^{N+1} \rangle \\
& + 2\theta(1-\theta)\langle C\phi^N, u^{N+1} \rangle - 2\theta(1-\theta)\langle C^T u^N, \phi^{N+1} \rangle \\
& + \theta(2\theta-1) \sum_{n=2}^{N-1} (\langle C(-\phi^{n+1} + 2\phi^n - \phi^{n-1}), u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T(-u^{n+1} + 2u^n - u^{n-1}), \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
& + 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle) \\
= & 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^N, u^{N+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^N, \phi^{N+1} \rangle) \\
& + \theta(2\theta-1) \sum_{n=2}^N (\langle C(-\phi^{n+1} + 2\phi^n - \phi^{n-1}), u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T(-u^{n+1} + 2u^n - u^{n-1}), \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
& + 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle)
\end{aligned}$$

Now, use

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^{N+1}, u^N \rangle - \langle C\phi^N, u^{N+1} \rangle) \\
& \leq \theta(1-\theta)\sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)} \left(\|u^{N+1}\|^2 + \|\phi^{N+1}\|^2 + \|u^N\|^2 + \|\phi^N\|^2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

and the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

$$\begin{aligned}
& \theta(2\theta-1) \sum_{n=2}^N (\langle C(-\phi^{n+1} + 2\phi^n - \phi^{n-1}), u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T(-u^{n+1} + 2u^n - u^{n-1}), \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
& \leq \frac{2\theta-1}{4\Delta t} \sum_{n=2}^N (\|\phi^{n+1} - 2\phi^n + \phi^{n-1}\|^2 + \|u^{n+1} - 2u^n + u^{n-1}\|^2) \\
& \quad + \theta^2(2\theta-1)\Delta t \sum_{n=2}^N (\|C^T u^{n+1}\|^2 + \|C\phi^{n+1}\|^2)
\end{aligned}$$

to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\langle C(2\theta\phi^n + (1-2\theta)\phi^{n-1}), \theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1} \rangle \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \langle C^T(2\theta u^n + (1-2\theta)u^{n-1}), \theta\phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1} \rangle \right) \\
& = 2\theta(1-\theta) (\langle C\phi^N, u^{N+1} \rangle - \langle C^T u^N, \phi^{N+1} \rangle) \\
& \quad + \theta(2\theta-1) \sum_{n=2}^N (\langle C(-\phi^{n+1} + 2\phi^n - \phi^{n-1}), u^{n+1} \rangle - \langle C^T(-u^{n+1} + 2u^n - u^{n-1}), \phi^{n+1} \rangle) \\
& \quad + 2\theta(1-\theta) (\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta) (\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle) \\
& \geq -\theta(1-\theta) \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)} \left(\|u^{N+1}\|^2 + \|\phi^{N+1}\|^2 + \|u^N\|^2 + \|\phi^N\|^2 \right) \\
& \quad - \frac{2\theta-1}{4\Delta t} \sum_{n=2}^N (\|\phi^{n+1} - 2\phi^n + \phi^{n-1}\|^2 + \|u^{n+1} - 2u^n + u^{n-1}\|^2) \\
& \quad - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\Delta t \sum_{n=2}^N (\|C^T u^{n+1}\|^2 + \|C\phi^{n+1}\|^2) \\
& \quad + 2\theta(1-\theta) (\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta) (\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle) \\
& \geq (-\theta(1-\theta) \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)} - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\Delta t \lambda_{\max}(C^T C)) \times \\
& \quad \times \left(\|u^{N+1}\|^2 + \|\phi^{N+1}\|^2 + \|u^N\|^2 + \|\phi^N\|^2 \right) \\
& \quad - \frac{2\theta-1}{4\Delta t} \sum_{n=2}^N (\|\phi^{n+1} - 2\phi^n + \phi^{n-1}\|^2 + \|u^{n+1} - 2u^n + u^{n-1}\|^2) \\
& \quad - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\Delta t \sum_{n=2}^{N-2} (\|C^T u^{n+1}\|^2 + \|C\phi^{n+1}\|^2) \\
& \quad + 2\theta(1-\theta) (\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta) (\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle) \\
& = (-\theta(1-\theta) \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)} - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\Delta t \lambda_{\max}(C^T C)) \times \\
& \quad \times \left(\|u^{N+1}\|^2 + \|\phi^{N+1}\|^2 + \|u^N\|^2 + \|\phi^N\|^2 \right) \\
& \quad - \frac{2\theta-1}{4\Delta t} \sum_{n=2}^N (\|\phi^{n+1} - 2\phi^n + \phi^{n-1}\|^2 + \|u^{n+1} - 2u^n + u^{n-1}\|^2) \\
& \quad - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\Delta t \sum_{n=3}^{N-1} (\|C^T u^n\|^2 + \|C\phi^n\|^2) \\
& \quad + 2\theta(1-\theta) (\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta) (\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle).
\end{aligned}$$

□

Using (8) and (9) in (10) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{\Delta t} (\|(u^{N+1}, u^N)\|_G^2 + \|(\phi^{N+1}, \phi^N)\|_G^2) + \frac{2\theta-1}{4\Delta t} (\|u^2 - 2u^1 + u^0\|^2 + \|\phi^2 - 2\phi^1 + \phi^0\|^2) \\
& \quad + (\theta(2\theta-1) \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min}(A_i)\} - \theta(1-\theta) \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)} - \theta^2(2\theta-1) \lambda_{\max}(C^T C) \Delta t) \times
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times (\|u^{N+1}\|^2 + \|u^N\|^2 + \|\phi^{N+1}\|^2 + \|\phi^N\|^2) \\
& + ((2\theta-1)^2 \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min}(A_i)\} - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)\Delta t) \sum_{n=3}^{N-1} (\|u^n\|^2 + \|\phi^n\|^2) \\
& \quad + \theta(2\theta-1)(\|u^2\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^2\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& - (1-\theta)(2\theta-1)(\|u^1\|_{A_1}^2 + \|u^0\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^2\|_{A_2}^2 + \|\phi^0\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& + \theta(1-\theta) \sum_{n=1}^N (\|u^{n+1} + u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^{n+1} + \phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& + 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) + \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle) \\
& = \frac{1}{\Delta t} (\|(u^1, u^0)\|_G^2 + \|(\phi^1, \phi^0)\|_G^2) \\
& \quad + \sum_{n=1}^N (\langle f^{n+1}, \theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1} \rangle + \langle g^{n+1}, \theta \phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1} \rangle).
\end{aligned}$$

Equivalently

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{\Delta t} (\|(u^{N+1}, u^N)\|_G^2 + \|(\phi^{N+1}, \phi^N)\|_G^2) \\
& + (\theta(2\theta-1) \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min}(A_i)\} - \theta(1-\theta)\sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)} - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)\Delta t) \times \\
& \quad \times (\|u^{N+1}\|^2 + \|u^N\|^2 + \|\phi^{N+1}\|^2 + \|\phi^N\|^2) \\
& + ((2\theta-1)^2 \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min}(A_i)\} - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)\Delta t) \sum_{n=3}^{N-1} (\|u^n\|^2 + \|\phi^n\|^2) \\
& + \theta(1-\theta) \sum_{n=1}^N (\|u^{n+1} + u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^{n+1} + \phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& \leq -\frac{2\theta-1}{4\Delta t} (\|u^2 - 2u^1 + u^0\|^2 + \|\phi^2 - 2\phi^1 + \phi^0\|^2) - \theta(2\theta-1)(\|u^2\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^2\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& \quad + (1-\theta)(2\theta-1)(\|u^1\|_{A_1}^2 + \|u^0\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^2\|_{A_2}^2 + \|\phi^0\|_{A_2}^2) \\
& \quad - 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) - \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle) \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{\Delta t} (\|(u^1, u^0)\|_G^2 + \|(\phi^1, \phi^0)\|_G^2) \\
& \quad + \sum_{n=1}^N (\langle f^{n+1}, \theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1} \rangle + \langle g^{n+1}, \theta \phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1} \rangle).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, using the G -stability property (6) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\frac{\nu}{\Delta t} + \theta(2\theta-1) \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min}(A_i)\} - \theta(1-\theta)\sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)} - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)\Delta t) \times \\
& \quad \times (\|u^{N+1}\|^2 + \|u^N\|^2 + \|\phi^{N+1}\|^2 + \|\phi^N\|^2) \\
& + ((2\theta-1)^2 \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min}(A_i)\} - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)\Delta t) \sum_{n=3}^{N-1} (\|u^n\|^2 + \|\phi^n\|^2) \\
& + \theta(1-\theta) \sum_{n=1}^N (\|u^{n+1} + u^{n-1}\|_{A_1}^2 + \|\phi^{n+1} + \phi^{n-1}\|_{A_2}^2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq -\frac{2\theta-1}{4\Delta t}(\|u^2-2u^1+u^0\|^2+\|\phi^2-2\phi^1+\phi^0\|^2) - \theta(2\theta-1)(\|u^2\|_{A_1}^2+\|\phi^2\|_{A_2}^2) \\
&\quad + (1-\theta)(2\theta-1)(\|u^1\|_{A_1}^2+\|u^0\|_{A_1}^2+\|\phi^2\|_{A_2}^2+\|\phi^0\|_{A_2}^2) \\
&\quad - 2\theta(1-\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^1 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^1 \rangle) - \theta(1-2\theta)(\langle C\phi^0, u^2 \rangle - \langle C^T u^0, \phi^2 \rangle) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\Delta t}(\|(u^1, u^0)\|_G^2 + \|(\phi^1, \phi^0)\|_G^2) \\
&\quad + \sum_{n=1}^N(\langle f^{n+1}, \theta u^{n+1} + (1-\theta)u^{n-1} \rangle + \langle g^{n+1}, \theta \phi^{n+1} + (1-\theta)\phi^{n-1} \rangle)
\end{aligned}$$

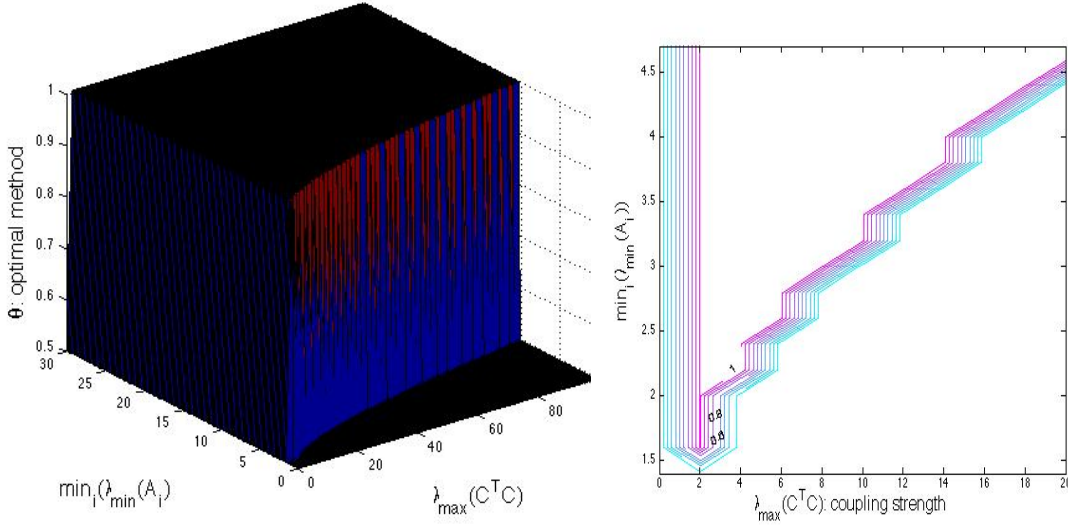
and (conditional) stability under the following time-step restrictions

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\leq \nu + [\theta(2\theta-1) \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min}(A_i)\} - \theta(1-\theta)\sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)}] \Delta t \\
&\quad - \theta^2(2\theta-1)\lambda_{\max}(C^T C)\Delta t^2,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$(2\theta-1)\Delta t \leq \frac{(2\theta-1)^2 \min_{i=1,2} \{\lambda_{\min}(A_i)\}}{\theta^2 \lambda_{\max}(C^T C)},$$

which yield (4) and (5).



REFERENCES

- [1] M. DISCACCIATI, E. MIGLIO, AND A. QUARTERONI, *Mathematical and numerical models for coupling surface and groundwater flows*, Appl. Numer. Math., 43 (2002), pp. 57–74.
- [2] V. GIRAULT AND P.-A. RAVIART, *Finite element approximation of the Navier-Stokes equations*, vol. 749 of Lecture Notes in Mathematics, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1979.
- [3] E. HAIRER AND G. WANNER, *Solving ordinary differential equations. II*, vol. 14 of Springer Series in Computational Mathematics, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2010. Stiff and differential-algebraic problems, Second revised edition.
- [4] W. LAYTON AND C. TRENCH, *Stability of two IMEX methods, CNLF and BDF2-AB2, for uncoupling systems of evolution equations*, Applied Numerical Mathematics, 62 (2012), pp. 112–120.